

REASONS

For His MAJESTIES Muing

A General Pardon

TO THE

Rebels of IRELAND,

That will Submit :

Without EXEMPTION of the Considerable and Influencing Men among them.

ANSWER to the late DECLARATION fram'd by the English Nobility and Gentry of IRELAND.

Licensed, August 30.

J. Frazer.

First, if the considerable Men shou'd be excepted, and only they that are less considerable pardon'd, they that are considerable wou'd prevent the Declaration of Pardon's coming to the Knowledge of them that are less considerable; or else, with the Assistance of their Clergy, they wou'd blast and baffle the Credit of the said Declaration, so as it shou'd not be believ'd, nor influence the commoner sort to lay down their Arms, but all in Conjunction wou'd desperately maintain the War; the Consequence of which Resolution must be the ordering of all the Protestants they have in their Power, either by Sword, or Famine, and the Firing of all parts of the Kingdom which they cannot prevent from falling into the hands of His Majesties Forces; by which means His Majesties Forces will be forc'd to lie in the Field all this Winter, and by consequence perish, or be greatly diminish'd without an Enemy, and England will be at a great and constant charge in the Recruiting and Supporting of those Forces.

Secondly, If His Majesties Declaration of Pardon shou'd be Universal, and the Generality of the Irish thereby induc'd to lay down their Arms, His Majesty would receive the Kingdom suddenly, and without Devastation, and prevent the Hazards which attend all Wars, and also the loss of so many Lives as will be employ'd in the forcible Reducing of the said Kingdom, as also the Lives of the Protestants that are now here. He will also prevent the hazard of the French King's sending Forces into Ireland when the Confederates have drawn their Armies into Winter Quarters.

Thirdly,

Thirdly, By Protracting of the War, and laying of the Kingdom waste, not the Protestants that are now in *Ireland* will be destroy'd but also they that are in *England*, who are under such necessities as they cannot live but by the Charity of the English: and whenever the Kingdom shall be reduced, they will be so far from being able to mendify their Houses and Towns, which will be destroy'd in the course of the War, that they will be forc'd to sell their Estates at inconsiderable Rates for their present Support, and their Children being depriv'd of Maintainance, means of Education, must fall into the Rank of the meanest of the People, and the whole Kingdom must come into hands that have Money to purchase it, and rebuild the Towns: And besides this, the Benefits of all Civil Employments will fall; are the Miseries of the Church, and Destruction of the Colledge, to be forgotte this Calamity.

Fourthly, If the Kingdom be laid waste, it will for many Years be a constant Burden to *England*, since His Majesties Revenues there must sink to such a degree as to be unable to support the Government, whereas for these several years past it has maintain'd an Army of ten Thousand men, besides discharging and clearing the Civil List and transmitted annually into the Privy Purse 40000 Pounds; all which it may accomplish in a little time, if the Rebels can be prevail'd on to submit without committing greater Devastations.

Fifthly, by an Universal Pardon, His Majesty will greatly justify himself to, strengthen himself with His Roman Catholick Allies, for it will then be visible, that Religion is not the motive of the prosecution of the Rebels, which the French Jesuits will greatly insinuate, but only their Rebellion, and calling in the French, who are the common Enemy.

It will not be amiss to take Notice of the Reasons offer'd by some for the exempting of the considerable Persons of that Kingdom, which are, That *Ireland* has only rebell'd from the Crown of *England*, and will ever incline so to do, so long as a considerable Property remains in the Hands of the Irish, and if there be not made several Examples of Justice.

To which it may be answer'd, that if it please God to put us into the Possession of that Kingdom, we have more security for our peaceable continuance therein, than ever yet we had; for 'tis certain, that the Irish had never Power to hurt the English and Protestants of that Kingdom, but for the advantage they had of a Popish King who divested the Protestants of all Power, Civil and Military, and Disarm'd them with the greatest Severity, and put all the Power, Military and Civil, together with the Arms, Fortresses and Magazines of the Nation, into the Hands of Irish Papists. But by the present Settlement of the Government, we are for ever freed from danger of a Popish King, and by consequence from the like Calamities; and as making Examples of Justice, we need not fear, that though the Kings Declaration of Pardon be never so Universal and Extensive, many of the Irish will reject the same, and persist in their Rebellion, among whom there will be proper objects of Justice fit to make Examples of, without precluding any from Submitting and Assisting His Majesty in reducing those that will not.

I shall offer one Consideration to the Noblemen and Gentlemen of *Ireland*, to whom the forming of a Declaration to go along with His Majesties Army was referr'd, and that is this, Whether they can with Modesty propose any thing that shall increase the Charge and Danger of *England* in the reducing of *Ireland*, since that Work is to be effected by English Lives, and English Purples, and that they that prescribe these dangerous and chargeable Methods, do not lay their Fingers to the Work, nor have they consulted those Noblemen and Gentlemen of *Ireland*, who are now hazarding their Lives in that Service.

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